

JAPANESE RECEIVE NEWS WITH REGRET

Tokio Government Had Hoped up to the Last Minute That Federal Intervention Would Prove Successful in California—Newspapers Throughout Empire Publishes Extra Editions Announcing Signing of the Alien Land Bill

JAPAN MUST TAKE THE NEXT STEP

Secretary of American Embassy at Tokio Advises Foreign Minister That Every Effort Will Be Made to Find a Friendly Solution of the Question—Japanese Statesmen Arrive in San Francisco to Investigate Conditions—Legal Test of the Law Will Be Made

Washington, May 20.—Representatives Barthold of Missouri announced today that he purposed to introduce next Friday a resolution to empower congress to legislate exclusively on all questions affecting the rights of aliens residing in the United States. The purpose of the measure would be to prevent individual states from passing laws which might cause friction with foreign countries. Lack of federal control, he said, affecting the ability of the government to carry out a treaty in all its integrity, was a palpable defect.

Tokio, May 20.—The news that the California alien land ownership bill had been signed by Governor Johnson was received here with regret, although it had been discounted in official and non-official circles. It was hoped up to the last moment, however, that Washington's intervention would prove successful. The newspapers published extra editions with the announcement that the bill had been signed.

The efforts of the Japanese government are concentrated at present pacifying public opinion, but the task is regarded in some quarters as a more difficult one than that at the time of the California school controversy.

Since the death of the emperor the authority of the government has steadily grown weaker in resisting the growing influence of public opinion and the spirit of democracy is augmenting throughout the empire.

Arthur Bally-Blanchard, secretary of the United States embassy, visited Baron Makino, the Japanese foreign minister today and reiterated the determination of the United States government to exert every effort in order to find a friendly and satisfactory solution of the question. He emphasized the fact that it was a Californian and not an American question, and thanked the Japanese government for its friendliness and for its attempts to restrain the excitable public opinion of Japan.

It is generally believed here that Washington will find a solution of the problem but the more conservative elements in Japan are now echoing the public agitation for equal treatment of the Japanese. They declare that the racial issue, which it is contended is involved, and the steady recurrence of anti-Japanese bills in California should receive "basic curative treatment."

A prominent official said today: "The Japanese people feel that their national honor is involved. The present question will be solved peacefully but what is needed to assure the permanency of our tradition friendship is a change of heart in some Americans toward the Japanese."

Japan To Take Next Step.
Washington, May 20.—With the answer of the United States to its protest in hand, it is now up to the Japanese foreign office to take the next step in the negotiations over the California alien-land act. It is expected that the forthcoming rejoinder to Secretary Bryan will be strongly argumentative and calculated to result in the conduct of the future negotiations on a strictly legal basis.

As it is understood that the state department is looking to the Japanese government, or some Japanese citizen to test the new law by recourse to the United States courts, it may be significant of the drawing of an other issue that the Japanese are believed to be reluctant to begin such a movement.

In his protest of May 9 to the state department, the Japanese ambassador is understood to have made it perfectly clear that Japan finding it impossible to deal directly with the state of California, was relying on

tirely upon the federal government to insure what he believes to be fair treatment for its subjects.

Probably that contention will be extended to cover the legal test of the California land law, though the ordinary procedure in such cases would be to allow a Japanese subject, threatened with expropriation of his lands to begin action by application for an injunction.

Meanwhile, it is expected, that several days will elapse before the Japanese rejoinder is received, in view of the fact that ten days were taken for the preparation and delivery of the American reply to the original protest.

The Japanese investigators intend to devote four months to their study of conditions in this country. For a part of this period, Iwakura will be away attending a meeting of the Students' Christian Federation which is to be held shortly at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

Troops for Hawaii.
Washington, May 20.—Secretary Garrison pointed out today that the movement of troops from Fort Sumner, N. Y., and other eastern points to the Pacific coast was being made under an order issued March 15 by former Secretary Stimson, which directed immediate recruiting of 2,000 men to bring the Hawaii garrison up to its full strength. Army officials say it is difficult to secure recruits on the Pacific coast and that it is necessary to enlist the men in the eastern and middle states. The order for 2,000 recruits has not nearly been filled and war department officials say the movement will go on for some time.

To Talk on Situation.
Washington, May 20.—During a ten-minute session of the house today, Representative Stinson of Missouri announced his intention of making a speech on the legal points involved in the California-Japanese situation when the house meets again Friday.

Cabinet Touches Question Lightly.
Washington, May 20.—President Wilson and the cabinet today had the shortest meeting of the administration thus far. It lasted less than an hour and concerned chiefly appointments.

The Japanese question was touched on briefly but it was understood the cabinet deferred full discussion awaiting a reply from Japan to the latest American note. No nominations were expected to be sent to the senate today.

REMAKING HISTORY.



News Item—Pres. Wilson will attend the senate meetings as Washington did 124 years ago.

OFFER DIAZ PRESIDENCY

Noted Old Mexican General Declines to Make Any Statements Regarding Request Made By Delegation From the Disturbed Republic

Paris, May 20.—General Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, who is staying at a hotel here, declines to make any statement in reply to inquiries as to the arrival of a delegation from Mexico to offer him the presidency.

The report current yesterday in Coruna, Spain, on this subject, was founded on statements made by officers of the steamer Ypiranga. They said passages to Europe on board that vessel were engaged as long ago as January for a delegation which was to be sent to General Diaz in the name of all the factions in Mexico to offer him the presidency.

Americans Leaving Mexico.
San Francisco, May 20.—Steamships arriving from the coast of Mexico are bringing to this port many American and other refugees. More than forty were passengers on the steamship San Jose, which arrived yesterday. A number of these stated that they had been compelled to travel long distances out of their way to get out of the country by way of the west coast because of the demoralized state of the railroads.

Dr. M. T. Moore of El Paso, Texas, who arrived with his family, told of the ten-day siege and capture of the town of Alamos where he has been residing as a physician for two years. He said that the Americans in the district from which he fled had been treated with every consideration both by the state troops and the federalists.

Aeroplane to Assist in Attack.
Nogales, Ariz., May 20.—The state troop attack on Guaymas today awaits the arrival of the war aeroplane kidnapped from United States authorities near Tucson. Aviator Didier Masson and the flying machine is expected to arrive today at the San Jandeno ranch where the biplane will be set up and prepared for the flight over Guaymas bay where lies the gunboat Guerrero. Simultaneously the state troops now at Maytorena will move against Batametal, the first station north of the gulf where the federal advance is entrenched.

UNION LABOR STAINS STAY

Detroit, Mich., May 20.—Charging that organized labor has failed to clear itself of the "stains which violence and lawlessness has cast upon it," John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in his annual re-

port today dwelt at length on present industrial and legislative tendencies and their effects upon manufacturers and employers. He referred in detail to the treatment of great corporations and the railroads and the attitude of manufacturers toward the tariff. He spoke in part as follows:

"Conspicuous in the mementous events of recent years that have transpired in the field of American industry is the tragedy of Los Angeles and the drama of Indianapolis. As a reward to the principal accomplices in this conspiracy, they have one after another, through the power of the invincible 'inner circle' of the American Federation of Labor, been re-elected to their respective offices. Point to me one single labor leader or delegate who has arisen and indignantly demanded that such type of leadership be forever barred from the administration of union affairs."

"During recent years we have witnessed the prosecution and conviction of many business men under the Sherman anti-trust law for seeking in some way to protect their business against ruthless competition and dominant methods of the labor trust. If they have violated the law, we have no complaint to offer for the penalties which they may be called upon to pay, but we do protest against the free and unmolested manner in which the labor trust defiantly continues to violate the same law."

Referring to the Industrial Workers of the World as being supplemental to the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Kirby said:

"Against these forces of evil, domestic and alien, we must stand flint-like in our resolve that our government is and must be a government of law."

The National Association of Manufacturers, assembled in convention here this afternoon, unanimously adopted and forwarded to President Wilson resolutions urging him to veto the sundry civil appropriation bill which has passed congress containing a provision preventing the use of public funds, appropriated to enforce the Sherman act, from prosecution of labor and agricultural organizations violating that statute.

The resolution was introduced by James E. Emery of Washington, general counsel for the manufacturers' association. After Mr. Emery had assailed the bill for three-quarters of an hour, the resolution was immediately adopted and telegraphed to Washington.

TROOPS BEING RUSHED TO COAST

Troops, in anticipation of trouble with Japan are being rushed west and tomorrow morning sections two and three of the fast mail train on the Southern Pacific will carry nothing but soldiers for the coast. There is great stir in military circles.

Boston, May 20.—The trial of the government suit to dissolve the United Shoe Machinery company was begun in the United States district court here today. Eleven corporations and twenty-three individuals are defendants, charged with entering into contracts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade for the purpose of effecting a monopoly in the manufacture of shoe machinery, in violation of the Sherman law.

VICTIM OF MURDERERS

Essaad Pasha, Former Turkish Commander at Scutari, Falls Beneath Attack of Relatives of General Hassan—Provisional Government For the Albanians

Vienna, May 20.—Essaad Pasha, who commanded the Turks at Scutari, throughout the siege, has been murdered at Tirana, according to reports which have reached the Albanians at Trieste, says a despatch to the Reichspost from that city. Tirana is where Essaad Pasha marched with many thousands of Turkish troops after the evacuation of Scutari and formed a provisional Albanian government.

It is thought the murder may be the result of a blood vendetta carried out by relatives of General Hassan Riza Pasha, who preceded Essaad as commandant at Scutari and whose death there was laid to Essaad Pasha.

DYNAMITERS' CONSPIRACY

Boston, Mass., May 20.—Dennis J. Collins, a dog fancier of Cambridge, on trial with President William M. Wood, of the American Woollen company, and Frederick E. Kattenaux, a Boston dye manufacturer, for conspiracy to "plant" dynamite at Lawrence during the textile strike of 1912, testified as a witness for the prosecution when the trial was resumed today.

Collins said that on January 19, 1912, he met John J. Breen, the Lawrence undertaker who was convicted of actually "planting" the explosive, in a saloon in Boston. In the course of their conversation, Breen asked if he would like to go to Lawrence that night. "I told him I would go if I Breen continued: 'We shall probably meet some folks and you had better carry this bundle to keep your end up.' At the same time handing the witness five \$5 bills. Breen, the witness said, agreed to give him more money the following day. Collins said that after leaving the saloon they met two men. One of the men, described by the witness as Mr. Rice, gave Breen a package weighing about 40 pounds which they carried to Breen's house in Lawrence and opened. It contained sticks which felt

"cold."

"I asked Breen what they were," the witness added, "and he told me it was 'juice.'"

Collins said that when he pressed Breen for an explanation of the package, Breen said:

"You'll see the joke tomorrow." The witness told of a conversation in which Breen said:

Had Millions Back of Him.

"I'll be mayor of this city next year."

There is a million back of me."

"I asked him what he meant," said Collins, "and he asked me if I knew President Wood of the American Woollen company. I told him I did not and then he said that I would see the joke in the papers the next day."

That same night, Collins said, they went out in a sleigh, carrying some small bundles made from the contents of the bundle brought from Boston. They left packages at a Syrian tailor shop and a cobbler's shop, and also deposited one in St. Mary's cemetery.

Another payment of \$25 was made by Breen to Collins. Breen said that he had received \$100 and he wanted to "split even" with the witness. As the witness was leaving Lawrence, Breen's parting words to him were:

"Mum is the word."

The word "dynamite" was not mentioned by Breen, Collins said, the contents of the packages being referred to as "juice."

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Collins said that until he read in the newspapers of the discovery of the dynamite at Lawrence, he did not know that the packages distributed by Breen and himself contained dynamite.

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FOREIGNERS ON STRIKE

Employees in Factories and Upon Many Large Estates at White Plains Asks For Shorter Hours and Better Wages

White Plains, N. Y., May 20.—A strike for shorter hours and better wages started by six hundred foreign laborers, members of the Laborers International union, has resulted in a tie-up of all general work in this village and of garden and chore work on the large private estates in the immediate vicinity. The strikers also induced four hundred non-union men employed on public works, road construction and building generally to join them.

Scattering in bands throughout the surrounding countryside, the strikers persuaded the men employed on the estates of Mrs. Whitehead Reid, Oliver Harriman, Charles Dillman, Robert Frothingham and others to drop their garden and field tools.

CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT

General Menocal Succeeds Gomez at the Head of the Island Republic—Interesting Career of an American-Educated Engineer

Havana, May 20.—With the inauguration today of General Mario G. Menocal as president in succession to President Jose Miguel Gomez and of Dr. Enrique Jose Varona as vice president, the Cuban republic enters on a new phase of its existence in a spirit of high hopes for the preservation of peace and the establishment of the prosperity of the island.

General Menocal was born in 1855 at Jaguay Grande, Matanzas province. His family soon removed to the United States and he was educated in the military college of Washington and then at Cornell university. He graduated from Cornell as a civil engineer.

After surveying work on the Nicaragua canal, he returned to Cuba. At Santa Cruz he joined the revolutionary forces as a private and rose rapidly until he became general of the division. He rendered great service to the Americans at the time of the Spanish evacuation and General Ludlow, civil governor of Havana province, appointed him chief of police of Havana, a position requiring at that time great tact and ability. He later managed the Chaparra sugar estate up to a few weeks before his inauguration.

Vice President Varona was born in Camaguey, April 13, 1849, was graduated from the University of Havana, and is professor of philosophy and ethics in that institution. He was deputy to the Spanish Cortes from Camaguey province shortly after the Ten Years war (1868-78). Under General Wood's administration he was secretary of public instruction. He is an author, a newspaper man and president of the Conservative party, which won the recent elections.

President Menocal, on taking office, contents himself with the declaration that he will devote all his energies to giving the country a clean business administration which will foster the industry of the island and develop its splendid resources, which will welcome foreign capital and immigration, and maintain friendly relations with all nations, especially with the closely linked by bonds of mutual affection and interest.

VICTORY FOR SUFFRAGISTS

Seating of a Progressive Legislature Will Probably Bring About Favorable Action on Bill Passed by the Senate

Springfield, Ill., May 20.—In a lively meeting proceeding the house session today, the elections committee of that body adopted the report of a sub-committee, seating Boardman, a Progressive, over Hensberry, a Democrat, took favorable action on the woman's suffrage bill which has already passed the senate, and postponed action on a contest brought against Medill McCormick, Progressive floor leader.

The report in the Boardman-Hensberry contest has a bearing upon the "wet and dry" fight in the legislature. Advocates of the latter policy regarded today's action as a victory but the report will have hard sledding in the house.

The woman's suffrage bill would give votes to women on all statutory officers in Illinois. Only a few places would be exempted by its provisions. A previous endorsement of the measure by the committee was overridden on the ground that less than a quorum acted thereon.

OPERETTA, PIONEERS

Synopsis of Plot.

Scene I—Trading day at the fort. Settlers and Indians in friendly contests. Maniowanung warns settlers of threatened Indian uprising.

Scene II—Prayer for protection.

Scene III—Departure of Indians to join their respective tribes.

Scene IV—Algoma discovers her love for Maniowanung. He urges her to escape and promises to send Shawanaga as a guide. Flower drill, Mrs. Irene Keane, director. Review of troops. D. H. Adams, director.

Scene V—Soldiers prepare for defense of fort. Clapperton boasts he can hold it alone. Algoma departs secretly. Soldier, guard. Waiting for the attack. A good omen in the Northern light.

Lullaby Girls—Miss Florence Bohn, director.

Between Acts I and II—Minuet by Kindergarten tots under the direction of Miss Pholzon.

Act II.

Scene I—Indian pow-wow. Grievances stated by Thessalon—Magnetawan counsels peace. Kagsawong is for war and is joined by braves in vengeance. War dance. Indians sleep from exhaustion.

Scene II—Shawanaga escorts Algoma through the forest to meet Maniowanung, who is rousing the whites to the relief of the fort.

Scene III—Attack and repulse. Wik-wikong begs for peace.

Scene IV—Bigsby sent to offer terms.

Scene V—The rain quenches the Indian torches and saves the settlers.

Scene VI—Maniowanung and relief forces arrive. Captain Drummond gives Algoma to the scout. The rainbow is seen.

Between Acts II and III—Crane Dance, Miss Verna Tavey, director.

Act III.

Scene I—Clapperton's exposure for cowardice. Peace in the air. Bigby's declaration. Festival proposed.

Dance of the Trees, Director: Miss Bell.

Scene II—Procession of soldiers and settlers.

Scene III—Bridal dance and welcome to Indian guests.

Finale—Chorus of Pioneers.

ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar D. Stone announce the engagement of their daughter Myrtle A. to Leland H. Farr, the marriage to take place next month.

CHICAGO, May 20.—(American)—Chicago-Boston game postponed; rain.

Pirates Beat Dodgers.

Brooklyn, May 20.—(National)—R. H. E. Pittsburgh 4 7 1 Brooklyn 1 7 1 Batteries: Robinson and Simon; Allen, Stack and Miller.

Cards Shut Giants.

New York, May 20.—(National)—R. H. E. St. Louis 8 15 0 New York 0 2 2 Batteries: Harmon and Wingo; Mathewson, Witte and Meyers; Hartley.

Quakers Defeat Reds.

Philadelphia, May 20.—(National)—Cincinnati 1 5 2 Philadelphia 5 9 1 Batteries: Fromme, Packard and Clarke; Alexander and Killifer.

Cubs Defeat Doves.

Boston, May 20.—(National)—Chicago 7 9 0 Boston 3 8 2 Batteries: Overall and Archer; Perdue, Rudolph and Whaling.

Auburn, N. Y., May 20.—Secretary Farrell of the National board of baseball arbitration, today allowed the claim of Parden against Sacramento. The services of Player Cruikshank were awarded to Saskatoon, Sask.

(Additional Sports on Page Two.)

LEAGUE BASEBALL

Every Day This Week

MISSOULA vs. OGDEN

At Glenwood Park

Game Called at 3:15 p. m.

LADIES FREE EVERY FRIDAY